## THE INDIAN WAR.

Visit to the Scene of the Recent Battle.

Discovery of the Bodies of Major Elliott and Fifteen Soldiers.

A Horrible Scene of Mutilation.

Visit to the Field of the Battle of the Washita—The Completeness of Custer's Vic-tory—Successful Search After the Bodies of Major Elliott and His Party—A Horrible Sight - Speculations Concerning Elliott's Party-Official Statement of the Matliation of the Bodies-Recovery of the Bodies of of the Bodies-Recovery of the Bodies of Mrs. Blynn and Child.

CAMP ON WASHITA RIVER, I. T., Dec. 11, 1888.)
Having reached this point in the chosen valley of hosule Indians the Commanding General deter-ned to spend an entire day in camp, in order to e the animals rest and an opportunity to avail maelves of the luxuriant pasturage in this natives of the internant patentage in the internal patents of the internal custer's decisive or over the Cheyenne band of Black Kettle; but weeks ago General Custer, still feeling considerantity to know the fate of Major Elliott and the missing men of the Seventh cavairy, who disap-peared in the battle of the Washita, and hopeful of at least finding traces whereby some certainty might be arrived at relative to their death or captivity, he determined to organize a small expedition to the

At eight o'clock this morning the horses of the early were saddled and mounted and the bugie had ounded the escorting squadron to horse and for-Sounded the escoring squarron to noise and lor-ward. The party consisted of Major General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the department; Brevet Major General George A. Custer, commanding the expedition; Brevet Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels J. Schuyler Crosby, A. J. McGonnigle and W. W. Cook; Dr. Morris J. Asch, Brevet Captain, Charles, Brevetter, Lieutenants Brevet Captain Charles Brewster; Licutenants Owen Hale, M. Moylan and Samuel Robbins, and your correspondent. The escorting squadron con-sisted of detachments from each of the companies of the Seventh cavalry, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Custer, Captain G. W. Yates and Lieutenant J. F. Weston. Several of the Osage and Kaw Indian trailers were sent in advance abscotts. The morning was clear but cold. The outs. The morning was clear but cold. The frozen ground and the biting air made both men and animals move quickly. A ride of an hour and a haif brought the party in the immediate ap-proach to the battle field. At a distance, looking wn from the divide which the column was cross-The sun ight, glistening upon the hear frost settled apon the grass and trees, lent a tranquil charm to the landscape: the leafless and inert vegetation and painful slience was the picture of desolation. We had now followed for several miles the trail endeavoring to overtake the of martial solution of Indian hostilities. At th our column crossed the line of formation iken by the left centre column under the unfortunate Elliott. The horses' tracks were quite visible.
It was here, with their comrades of the other columns, that Elliott and his men stood for several
hours awaiting the first fluger of dawn upon the bours awaiting the first inger of dawn doon the eastern horizon to launch forth at the charge converging upon the fated village. Crossing this line the party now trod the ground rendered historical by a decisive and demolishing blow at the heart of Indian hostility. As the party entered within the area of the fight the slarm sands of ravens and crows, disturced in their ion feast, rose in one dense, black mass, filling he surrounding air with their mournful notes, and, caring over the field, seemed to shower down imprecations in return for their molestation. The sly, cowardly wolf, started from his abundant repast, at intervals casting a savage look behind, retired to the summit of the surrounding hommocks and ridges out of range of danger, and here, seating himself apon his haunches, boldly watched the results of the

A few yards in advance of the first position aken in the opening of the battle by anjor Elliott an object having the appearance nd, scalped. At intervals these evidences of the just retribution given the savage Cheyenne in the battle of the Washita were seen. About thirty accidentally shot in the melée. Entering the space occupied by the Indian lodges;

on all sides lay the runs of the village of Biack Kettle's band. The conflagration started by the combustible character escaped, and to-day the debris of the village consisted in broken and burned
lodge poles, small pieces of untanned and tanned
lides. From the immediate site of the village the
party rode to the top of a hill, about a
hundred yards distant, from which point
General Custer repeated to General Sheridan
the details of the battle and the positions taken
by the different columns. The former site of
the lodges could be distinctly seen by the pins ranging in a circle and the freplace in the centre. On
the right of the village, at a distance of 150 yards,
lay the carcasses of the ponics of the Cheyennes.
These covered about four acres, and numbered not
loss than 700. After the battle was perfectly understood and the ground well surveyed Generals Sheridan and Custer, accompanied by Lieutenant Hale,
your correspondent and a small detachment of
troops, moved down the south bank of the Washita,
over the route taken by Major Elitott and the missing
men, in hopes of recovering the bodies. The remainder of the party spent some time longer in the
village and moved down the bod of the Vashita,
The General's party, moving down the south bank.

men, in hopes of recovering the boddes. The remainder of the party spent some time longer in the village and moved down the bed of the valley of the river.

The General's party, moving down the south bank, ascended a high divide, from which an extensive view could be had of the surrounding country. Descending on the other side the party had proceeded but a hundred yards when the body of a white man was found, periocity maxed and covered with arrow and bullet holes. The head presented the appearance of naving been beaton with a war club. The top of the skull was broken into a number of pieces and the brain was lying partly in the skull and partly on the ground. At first it was supposed that the body was that of Elilott, but upon minute examination this was found not to be the case.

Macking the spot where this body was found, the party continued moving down stream. Crossing with mome difficulty a small ravine, about the centre of an expansive swell, at a distance of two hundred yards furture on objects were seen lying in the grass and supposed to be bodies. Their attention attracted in this direction, the party moved off for the spot at a gal of. A few minutes after a scene was witnessed sufficient to call forth the rebuke of every benevolent and enlightened mind against the darkened intellects of the so-called philanthropists. Within an area of not more than fifteen yards lay sixteen human bodies, all that remained of filliott and his party. The winter air swept across the plain and with its cold blasts had added to the ghastliness of death the additional spectacle of sixten, maked corpses trozen as solidly as stone. The party here dissinuted and an examination of the bodies was made. There was not a single one that did not exhibit evidences of fearful mutuation. The bodies were all lying with their faces down and in close proximity lovach other. Builet and arrow wounds covered the backs of each, the throats of a party of opinion from the position of the bodies when hims at out in the direction of a party of to

compact to force their way down to the river and take protection behind the trees where they could fight to greater advantage. It is likely when all hope of rescue and escape was given up they determined to sacridee their lives as dearly as possible. The grass where they lay was trooden down and a number of cartridge shells testify to the valor of their defence, until some friendly, fatal bullet gave them the only alternative of escape from the terrible torture to which they would unquestionably have been subjected if taken alive. It is not likely that the entire party was killed before taken, but whether any and who were taken alive and the trying and terrible moments which followed will always remain a mystery. All the missing bodies were now found. Not one had been left to narrate the horrible story. The last concesses of humanity—a proper burial—was all that remained.

to a distance, and there buried according to the rites of their nation.

Upon reaching camp this afternoon General Custer sent out two wagons, with an escort, commanded by Lieutenant Owen Hale, to bring in all the bodies. It was determined that the men should be buried on a beautiful knoll near this point. The remains of Major Elliott will be taken to Fort Cobb for interment. The wagons returned with all the bodies shortly after dark this evening, which were conveyed to the grave prepared for them. Previous to burial Dr. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, made a minute examination of all the bodies and the extent of their mutilation. The following is from his official statement:

Major Joel H. Elliott—One builet hole in left check, two builets in head, throat out, right foot cut off, left foot almost cut off, calves of legs very much cut, groin rapped open and otherwise mulliated.

Walter Kennedy, Sergeant Major—Bullet hole in right axilla, one in region of heart, three in back, and two in legs.

Harry Mercer, Corporal Company E.—Bullet hole in right axilla, one in region of heart, three in back, eight arrow wounds in back, right ear cut off, head scalped and soull fractured, deep gashes in both legs and throat cut.

Thomas Christle, Company E.—Bullet hole in head, right foot cut off, bullet hole in abdomen and throat cut.

William Carrick, Corporal Company H.—Rullet hole.

out.

William Carrick, Corporal Company H—Builet hole
in right parietal bone, both feet cut off, throat cut,
left arm broken and otherwise mutilated.

Eugene Clover, Company H—Head cut off, arrow
wound in right side, both legs terribly mutilated.

William Milligan, Company H—Builet hole in left
side of head, deep gashes in right leg, left arm deeping gashed, head scalped, throat cut and otherwise
mutilated.

James F. Williams, Corporal Company I—Builet

side of head, deep gashes in right leg, left arm deep lygashed, head scalped, throat cut and otherwise mutilated.

James F. Williams, Corporal Company I.—Bullet hole in back, head and both arms cut off many and deep cuts in back and otherwise mutilated.

Thomas Downey, Company I.—Arrow hole in region of stomach, thorax cut open, head cut off and right shoulder cut by a tomahawk.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, farrier, Company M.—Scalped, two arrow and several bulletholes in back, throat cut. Perdinand Linebach, Company M.—Bullet hole in right particul bone, head scalped, one arm broken, throat cut and otherwise mutilated.

John Myers, Company M.—Several bullet holes in head, scalped, skull extensively fractured, several arrow and bullet holes in back, deep gashes in face and throat cut.

Carson D. J. Myers, Company M.—Several bullet holes in head, scalped, nineteen bullet holes in body, throat cout and otherwise mutilated.

Cal Sharp, Company M.—Two bullet holes in left side, irroat cut, one bullet hole in left side of head, one arrow hole in left side, left arm broken and otherwise mutilated.

Unknown—Head cut off; body probably devoured by wolves.

Unknown—Head and right hand cut off, three bullet and nine arrow holes in back, and otherwise mutilated.

Unknown—Scalped, skull fractured, six bullet and thriteen arrow holes in back and three bullet holes in chest.

During the journey to the battle field this morning a detachment moving along the river found, near the recent camp of the Klowas, the body of a white woman and child. The body was hroately into company in the woman and child. The body was hroately into company into a was promised into company into a was promised into company into a comp

twenty-two years of age. The body will be taken to Fort Cobb and there ouried.

Among the articles picked up during the day in the remains of the indian villages was a silver medal, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and laid in a blue velvet case. The medal is now in possession of Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Seventh United States cavairy, and bears the following invertiption on the lace;—"Medial of honor No. 7, awarded at the Sanitary Fair, in Chicago, 1865, to Elizabeth A. Shepherd, for pairiotic services." Observe, eagle on a shield and the words "Army of the American Eagle."

Late Battle with Black Kettle. Washington, Jan. 2, 1869.

Washingron, Jan. 2, 1809.
Mr. Nathaniel G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Adairs, has just received the following address from the delegates of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek nations of Indians, requesting an examination into the circumstances attending the late battle with Black Kettle's band, as a piece of the simplest jus-

nations of Indians, requesting an examination into the circumstances attending the late battle with Black Kettle's band, as a piece of the simplest justice to the poor red man:—

Washinstone, Of Indian Appairs:—

The undersigned, delegates and representatives of the Cherokee, treek and Choctaw nations, appear to the government of the United States, through you, for a lair and thorough investigation of the recent "battle" between the United States regular troops under command of General Custer and Black Kettle's band of Indians, men, women and children. We are informed and believe that this "battle," which has been heralded through the press from one end of the land to the other, as a great victory over hostile Indians, was in reality a brutal massacre of friendly Indians, and that of the 102 officially reported killed more than one half were women and children. Information has reached us, also, that some of the stain were Cherokees, two, who had done good service for the cause of the Union in the late war. Farther than this, we learn that Black Kettle and these same Indians had just returned from Fort Cobb, where they had been received and treated as "friendly Indians" by the United States authorities there, and were at the time of the attack resting in confident assurance of the protection and good will of the government.

While we do not assert positively the truth of the foregoing statements, we believe them to be true and bave taken steps to procure reliable proof thereo. Will not the government of the United States, as the guardians of its Indian wards, do as much? The following facts are undesputed, however, and alone ought to complete a protection and good will of the government of the indians was under the lead of Black Kettle, a chief conspicuous among all the chiefs of the plains as the "friend of the white man." It is alleged by some that he had recently become "disaffected," In what solitary act had he shown his disaffected." In what solitary act had he shown his disaffected. In the second of the an

sovernment towards them, whether so intended or not.

But, sir, if there is any good reason why the supervision of the nomadic bands of Indians should be placed in the hands of the Department of War, does the same reason apply to the civilized nations? That such a source will seriously derange our relations with the covernment and be a long step backwards in the march of progress we do not doubt. The lighth article of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of 1866, the central article of the Creek treaty, the twelfth article of the Checkward and the seventh article of the Seminole treaty, all of the same year, provide for a general connell of delegates from each of these nations to be convened once a year, and to possess certain legislative powers.

These articles of the treaties make it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency to appoint important officials in this new government and take particular supervision and direction of the same. The delegates to this general council are already elected and are ready to meet whenever called together by the Superintendent; the second section of the act in question in effect superseded the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and "substitutes" for him an officer of the army—that is to say, the act authorizes the Secretary of War not only to perform duties specially assigned by five treaties to the Secretaorneer of the army—that is to say, the act an-torizes the Secretary of War not only to perform du-es specially assigned by five treaties to the Secreta-of the Interior, but authorizes him to designate 1 officer of the army to do what such treaties say all be done by the Superintendent of Indian

ly, your obedient servants, OREEK DELEGATES. CHEROKEE DELEGATES. CHOCTAW DELEGATES.

Adair, Clement N. Vann, Samuel Smith, J. A. Scales, William P. Boudinot, James Vaun, E. C. Boudinot, J. W. Washbourne, Charles E. Watte, Rich Fields, John Vaun, Daniel H. Ross, Thomas B. Wolfe, John B. Jone, of the Cherokee and Tandy Barnette, Wash Grayson and Pleasant Porter, of the Creek nation; John Jumper, John Brown and John Chupce, of the Seninole nation, Sampson Folsom, Samuel Garland, Israel Folson, D. C. Harkins, Feet Folsom, Allen Wright, Forbes Lefiere and Tandy Walker, of the Choctaw nation, and Homes Colbert and Donglass H. Cooper, of the Chickasaw nation, and all such other persons who all or may be associated withsthem.

Our government owes, it is estimated, in stocks, about \$10,000,000 to these five civilized tribes, on which it pays an annual interest of five per centum. The representative men of these tribes are said to be man of fine acquirements, many of them being a purious concern without a legal organization, does by the contract of said on such pays an annual interest of five per centum.

The Troy Times publishes the following account of an interview between General Grant and the editor

justifiable homicide if the murderer was arrested at all.

After passing compliments, &c., we hade the General good day, all our party being highly pleased with the interview and recting strengthened in our conviction that U. S. Grant is not only fit to be General, but eminently fit to hold the more exalted position of i resident of the United States, to which a local scopic will call him.

THE CREAT RAILROAD IMBROGLIO AT

Startling Developments—An Alleged Spurious Railroad Company Gots \$6,000,000 and an Enormous Amount of Lands—Two Distinct Corporations Claiming the Name, Franchise and United States Subeldy of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, Now Known as the Union Pacific, Eastern Division—General Grant on Lobby Jobbing.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1869.

Jobbing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1869.

The grand army of lobby jobbers is becoming demoralized. With a real Appointation finale only eight weeks ahead, and the HERALD meanwhile constantly throwing chain shot and shell into its ranks, the situation grows gloomy, as viewed by the lobby jobbers, but brighter when seen from the tax-payers' standpoint.

intions have been introduced in the Fortieth Con-gress and twice as many more are in preparation in gress and twice as many more are in preparation in the lobby. One thousand million acres of public land and \$200,000,000 United States bonds would not supply the demands of these cormorants. Corporations created by Territorial legislatures, State legislatures, and even by reconstruction conventions, are all clamorous for United States subsidy. Those that have been subsidized once are demanding more and the others their first supply.

Three of these corporations have maneguared

now known as the Union Pacific Central Branch, has already received direct and indirect aid from the government, amounting, it is estimated, to nearly \$6,000.000, and now has a bill pending in the Senatogranting it about \$7,000,000 more. If it can be brought up when there are but few Senators present, and they not well informed in relation to the job, it will pass. The more light it gets, however, the poorer its chance.

THE DENYER PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH

COMPANY, chartered by the Colorado Territorial Legislature, has already got a bill through the Senate, giving it about 1,000,000 acres of land, said to be finely timbered and worth about \$10,000,000. The bill is now in the House, on the Speaker's table. The more it is ventilated the better for taxpayers.

ROAD COMPANY, more. A close examination into this last named job reveals new and really startling features. The granting of an enormous subsidy by Congress to a company incorporated by a border Territorial Legislature has been thought had enough, in all conscience—just about as bad as whiskey frauds; but a far more reckiess disposition of the people's lands and bonds appears to have been made. It is alleged by highly respectable gentlemen, under oath, that the company in question—the company that has been receiving millions upon millions of dollars government subsidy—is a mere clique of speculators, without any known legal organization whatever. Here is the history of the affair, as set forth in a memorial, accompanied the affair, as set forth in a memorial, accompanied by affidavits, now before the House Judiciary Com-

now known as the Union Pacific Eastern Division, was, as I have before stated, chartered by the Kansas Territorial Legislature in 1866, subsidized with Ocla-Territorial Legislature in 1855, subsidized with Oela-ware Indian reserve lands in 1861, and again in 1862, by a rider on the Pacific Railroad law of Congress, granting it \$15,000 per mile in United States bonds, and every alternate section of land on each side of the road within certain limits, and a privilege of a second mortgage under the government. Soon after this a portion of the directors, it is alleged, seceded, illegally formed a

protests of the company, proceeded to build the road and to demand from the government the bonds issuable in aid of its construction as provided by law.

Your petitioner thereupon filed with the Secretary of the interior protests in writing against the delivery to the applicants or their agents of the bonds or lands granted to the company. The subject was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who after examination, as your petitioner is informed, reported that the authority to issue the bonds to the applicants was not sustaines by the facts; thereupon as appeal was taken to the President, upon whose order they were finally issued."

Much irrelevant matters of detail follow here, and the memorial closes as follows:—

Your petitioner respectfully invites the attention of your honorable body to the accompanying papers corroborative of the foregoing statements.

And your petitioner further represents that there has a ready been issued to and spurious organization bonds of the government to an amount of nearly three militons of dollars, and that requisitions will probably be made by the same parties during the ensuing summer for two or more millions additional, such issue and requisition being in fraud of the rights of your petitioner and the parties he reprepents, and is devoid of the mortgage lien for the protection of the government contemplated by law. Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that your honorable body will take such action as will protect the interests of the government and socure justice to an outraged corporation.

EDWARD LEARNED.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1857.

Discret of Columbia, County of Washington, st.—

On this 27th days of March A. D. 1867, before me. a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared the above named Edward Learned, and make oath according to law that the statements made in the foregoing potition and the accompany that your honorable body will take such action as will protect the interests of the government and socure justice to an outraged corpo

As you are probably aware, the franchises, rights and properties of this company—which was incorporated and formerly known by the name of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company—are claimed to be owned by two distinct organizations or boards of directors.

Certain persons, who in Kansas were tawful directors of the company, sufficient in number to constitute a quorum, assembled at a hotel in St. Louis, and one of them (say Doe) presented to the other the resignation as director of another (say Roe), which was accepted, and John D. Perry chosen director to fill the vacancy.

The resignation of Doe was then accepted and his vacancy filed by another of the Halletz-Perry party, and in like manner sufficient other vacancies were created and filled to give such party its desired preponderance. It is unnecessary here to detail the corrupt arrangement of which these proceedings constituted a part and which would vittate them, if not otherwise null and void, for reasons following:—The directors possessed no power derived either from the charter or the stockholders to fill vacancies in any event or manner. The meeting was not held upon any customary day of directors meetings nor pursuant to an adjournment, nor was it lawfully called.

Neither the charter nor the stockholders author-

in any event or manner. The meeting was not held upon any customary day of directors' meetings nor pursuant to an adjournment, nor was it lawfully called.

Neither the charter nor the stockholders authorized or were cognizant of a meeting of directors to be held at St. Louis or elsewhere out of the State of Kansas for any purpose.

\* This Hallett-Perry board elected Perry vice president of its or ganization, chose other officers and assumed to control and manage the affairs of the company in various ways from the time of its creation, and therefrom dates the commencement of the rival organization, which now claims to be considered by the government, in the dispensation of its subsidy, the true and lawful representative of the company.

The resigning directors upon their return to Kansas—the domicile of the corporation whose interests had been delegated to them as directors for management and not for purposes of corrupt or personal aggrandizement—ascertained that their St. Louis proceedings were void and treated them accordingly by continuing to attend regular meetings and act as directors of the company, and as such doing acts of potent indusence and effect in further invalidating the pretensions of Perry and associates as directors.

In conclusion, I have to assure you that the declarations herein made cannot be successfully controverted, as we shall be prepared to establish when called upon before a proper judicial tribunal, and until then we shall continue most earnestly, yet respectfully, to protest against and resist any adjudication of our rights prejudicial to our interests.

In have the honor to be your obedient servant, EDWARD LESAKNED.

Mr. Learned also states that his company were undeast of their road hy forces of arms.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, EDWARD LEARNED.

Mr. Learned also states that his company were unlawfully dispossessed of their road by force of arms by the Hallett or new organization, and submits the following under the head of "Extracts from Written Statements of the late Samuel Hallett":—

May 12, 1863.—I have taken possession of all the works and ties—all by force—and I shall keep them. No time for long recitals. \* \* \* \* I have nearly all Steele's men now at work for us.

August 15, 1863.—I have had an awful row with Carter—a battle on the works and a sharp "pitch in" to get possession. We drove them back and into the river until they cried enough. S. S. Sharp, my forman section No. I, led Carter to the river bank by the collar, and but for his beggling he would have ducked him. I expect Steele and Carter on again with reinforcements. Let them come. We will put them into the river next time. We have had to use strong force, quick and bold. We have taken all their ties, houses and works, and shall hold them.

This Mr. Hallett, it will be remembered, was shot

their ties, houses and works, and shall hold them.

This Mr. Hallett, it will be remembered, was shot dead in a "difficulty" with one of his own men about the road. The particulars I do not now remember, nor are they pertinent. I only mention the subject to show that the spirit he invoked and encouraged cost him in the end his own life.

cost him in the end his own life.

AFFIDAVIT OF R. R. MEADE.

District of Cohumbia, Washington City, ss.—Edwin R. Meade, being duly aworn, deposes and says, that he is an attorney and courseller at law residing in the city of New York, and is acting as such for the railroad organization of which Edward Learned is president, and has been for some time familiar with the business affairs of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, R. D.; and deponent further says that he has read the statement of said Learned, hereto annexed, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are stated on information and belief, and as to these matters that he believes the same; that concerning many of the things stated in said paper, signed by said Learned, deponent avers personal knowledge, beside as to other things that his knowledge is derived either from examination of original documents or admissions of interested parties.

E. R. MEADE: To THE PRESIDENT.

TO HIS Excellency Andrew Johnson, President, &c.—

Sire—Respecting the matter of the appointment of

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson. President, Ac.:—
Sir.—Respecting the matter of the appointment of commissioners under the Pacific Railroad act, or so much thereof as relates to what is commonly known as the Karsas Branch, and also respecting the report of said commissioners, as well as all official action based thereupon, I desire to submit the following:—First—The gentlemen represented by John P. Usher or John D. Perry, as president, are in no sense the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, E. D., formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, nor are they otherwise qualified to speak or act for said company; and all pretensions on their part to the control of its franchises, property and privileges are predicated in fraud and violent usurpation.

E. R. MEADE.

EXTRACTS FROM AN APPIDAVIT BY B. P. C. WILSON,

The question—whither the Secretary of the Preserry The question—whither the Secretary was active up the people's should be the company and construct of the company page of company to the people of the company of the

## NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

SPRAINED HIS ANKLE—About one o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Anderson, residing at 220 West Seventeenth street, New York, on turning the corner at Montgomery and Washington streets fell on the lee, spraining his foot and receiving other bodily injuries. He was conveyed to the police station, whence he was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law in Yan Vorst street.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.—A man named John Reagan was arrested yesterday, charged by one Ellen Brown with stealing from her a silver watch on Saturday night. The watch was found in his possession, and on his returning it to the owner he was discharged at the request of the complainant.

COMMITTAL OF BARROOM RAIDERS.—Early yesterday morning a crowd of roughs entered the saloon No. 7 Caroline street, kept by one George L. Cadmus, and at once proceeded to act in an outragoout manner, in the course of which they smashed the furniture, broke the windows and abused and beat several persons who were present. The proprietor notified the police and a detachment of three officers were soon on the scene. Four of the alleged ricters were arrested and taken to the station house. Later in the morning one of the prisoners was discharged and the remaining three, whose names are Patrick Kennedy, John Pirth and Hugh Cusick, were committed for trial before the Special Sessions.

The German Hospital Association.—This association, which now has a capital of about \$5,000, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Christain Muller; Vice President, Jean Nehb; Treasurer, Johann Reitz; Secretary, John Otto.

Trenten.

panies have accepted the terms laid down by the commissioners for the purchase of Harsimus Cove, and have paid \$500,000, the sum demanded by the State.

Signing of a Death Warrant.—The warrant for the execution of Wooley, at Freehold, on the 7th inst., has been signed by the Governor.

acceptants.—A Rottander hamed corneling a ray, seventy years of age, fell on the ice on Saturday, in Bond street, and broke his leg in two places.

C. J. Garette, a Cuban, residing temporarily at 84 Market street, was quite seriously burned yesterday morning by his wrapper taking fire. Charles J. Isen had his leg broken in a drunken melée at Passaie Village on New Year's Bay.

Village on New Year's Day.

Ourling.—The match announced to come off at Paterson on Saturday between the New York Caledonian Club and the Paterson Club was postponed on account of the miserable condition of the tea. The game will be played at as early a day as circumstances will permit. Mr. J. R. Smith, the veteran Paterson curier, will participate in the grand single rink contest of the Caledonian Society, for a fifty dollar prize, on Thursday of this week, which is to be played in New York.

entitled "The Charities of New York" I saw that the Workingwomen's Home, in Elizabeth street, is there classed among the charitable institutions of the city. Now, as one of the boarders of the Workingwomen's Home, i wish to state plainly that there is a great mistake made in considering this a charitable institution. It is a place where women of timited means, whether working of studying, can secure a comfortable and respectable home at a less price than can be obtained elsewhere in the city. We pay for our rooms, and the table being arranged on the restaurant plan, we pay there for just what we order. Now, can that with truth and justice, be called "charity" for which we pay the full price demanded in the legal currency of our country? Besides the annoyance which the article above referred to occasions us, by thus having our boarding place so erroneously mentioned among the charittes of New York, it is also calculated to prejudice the minds of many persons against the house, and among those persons many of the class whom this place is especially designed to benefit; for, though it is just the home they need, toey very naturally object to boarding at a place that is looked upon as a "charitable institution."

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Dec. 28.]
Mr. Fred Burkley, an account of whose mysterious
disappearance we published on Saturday, turned up
alive about noon to-day and relates a most remarkable history of his adventures since Monday evendisappearance we published on Saturday, turned up alive about noon to-day and relates a most remarkable history of his adventures since Monday evening last. His story, if true, and we have no reason to douts it, shows that there exists in this vicinity men who would not hesitate to cominit any crime for money. The story of Mr. Burkley is as follows:—After purchasing his bill of goods Monday evening he left the store, promising to call with his wagon and take them to his home in Crawford county the next morning. After leaving Mr. Cuibertson's Mr. Burkley went to the ship chandlery house of Charlie Roose to purchase a wagon cover, after which he kept down the river bank on his way to the house of John O'Donnell, a friend of his, where he had left his team Monday evening. As the passed the American Foundry he met two men, but passed on, not asspecting anything at that time in the evening, it being atout seven c'clock. He had passed on only a few rods when the two men rushed up behind him, throwing a bianket over his head and bearing him down to the ground. He was securely bound, his hands being tied, and put in a wagon, which was driven of rapidly, but in what direction Burkley could not tell, as the blanket was kept over his head and face. At late hour that night the wayon was stopped and he was taken into a house and placed in a room having no windows. His money was demanded, and he readily gave up every cent he had (eighty-five dollars), but his captors were not satisfied ased proceeded to a carch his person, but found nothing further. Burkley was kept a prisoner in that room until last night (Sunday), and saw no one save the

New York to Chicago via New Orleans.—
It is a remarkable and very significant fact that there have recently been going through New Orleans heavy shipments of Maiaga fruits, &c., from New York, to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The railroad charges are so heavy that it pays to ship freight to the West by sea from New York.—New Orleans Pacayane, Dro. 30.